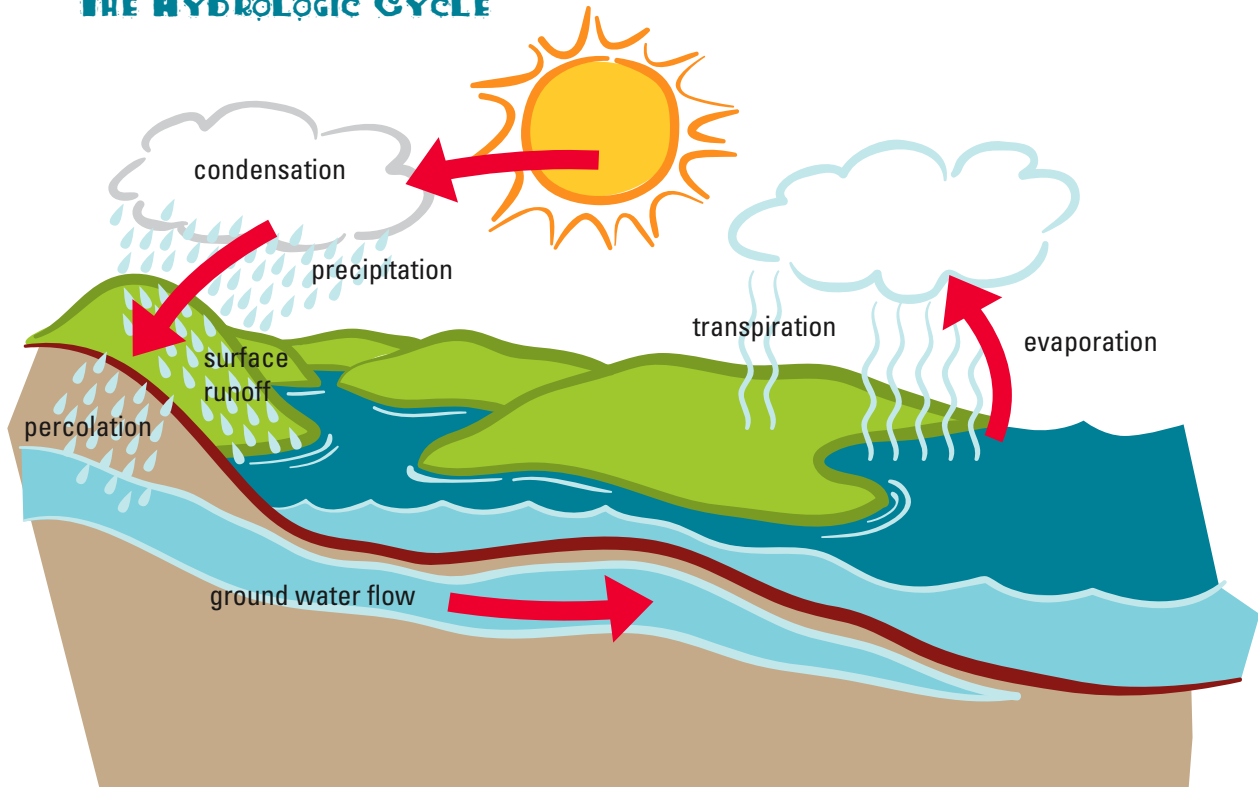


WATER, A NATURAL RECYCLER

THE HYDROLOGIC CYCLE



Water is an essential part of our everyday lives. We wash with it, drink it, swim in it, and use it to water our lawns and gardens.

Did you know that water is recycled more than any consumer product? Over 70% of the earth is covered in water, but only about 5% is fresh, and even less is available for our use. Water occurs as precipitation in either the form of snow or rain. Some of this water runs over the ground surface into water bodies like lakes and rivers. Some of the water seeps into the ground and enters the groundwater below the land surface. Evaporation and transpiration occur and water vapour returns to the clouds where the whole process begins again.

WHERE IS THE WATER?

In Nova Scotia we rely on two main sources of water for various reasons: groundwater and surface water. Groundwater is water that is stored below the earth's surface and can supply water to wells, springs, and surface water. Surface water is all the water found in lakes, streams, and rivers. Groundwater derived from properly constructed wells are usually a safer water source, because the overlying soil may act as a filter, removing disease-causing microorganisms and particulate matter. It is important to know what type of soils surround your well because some do not act as filters. Some soils also release certain minerals and metals into the water such as iron, manganese, arsenic and uranium. Under some situations, such as springs, groundwater may be influenced by surface water and therefore must be treated with extra precaution. Surface water has a greater potential for contamination based on human or wildlife activity in the watershed near or upstream of the water source.



WATER WISDOM

Search and find these words in the puzzle, some are backwards, horizontal or vertical, so search carefully.

BOG
LAKE
BROOK
STREAM
ARTISIAN
EVAPORATION
DEW
POND
MARSH
AQUATIC

FOUNTAIN
PRECIPITATION
FEN
RAIN
OCEAN
AQUIFER
HYDROLOGY
FOG
SNOW
RIVER



DENSITY
RAINDROPS
ICE
WELL
SLEET
WETLAND
GROUNDWATER
WET
SWAMP

N	A	E	C	O	A	N	W	S	T	R	E	A	M
C	I	T	A	U	Q	A	B	A	T	E	Y	W	R
R	I	S	A	N	U	I	P	R	R	G	B	E	T
A	E	E	C	E	I	S	I	O	O	U	O	T	E
I	V	T	S	F	F	I	R	L	R	O	G	E	E
N	A	D	A	S	E	T	O	F	A	E	K	A	L
D	P	E	O	W	R	R	U	O	I	R	C	E	S
R	O	N	A	N	D	A	S	G	N	D	D	E	W
O	R	S	W	Y	E	N	W	E	T	L	A	N	D
P	A	I	H	M	O	U	U	S	M	A	R	S	H
S	T	T	T	W	E	L	L	O	P	R	W	E	D
O	I	Y	T	E	R	I	V	E	R	A	C	C	N
F	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	T	M	G	I	I	O
T	N	O	I	T	A	T	I	P	I	C	E	R	P

Find and circle all of the remaining letters and write them in the blank spaces below.

Read the phrase. What can you do to help keep our water resources clean?

DID YOU KNOW?

In the past groundwater was often located using dowsing, divining, or witching rods. These Y-shaped sticks (often made from willow or apple tree branches) or two rods such as welding rods were carried in both hands by water witchers. Witchers carried the rods while walking back and forth across an area. Rods crossing over one another or pointing/pulling downwards indicated underground sources. Although water witching is still done, modern methods are more common. Present day methods include using geological maps that show groundwater regions and the types of materials beneath the ground, well records and hydrological data.

For more information visit:
www.gov.ns.ca/enla/water/index.html


NOVA SCOTIA
Environment and Labour



Answer: Water is a precious resource and we must protect it.